

The genus *Dodona* is very closely allied to *Taxila*, the chief distinctions being as follows :—

Genus DODONA.

*Alæ posticæ angulo anali magis producto, cauda obsoleta.*

1. D. ADONIRA, Hewitson.
2. D. DIPGEA, Hewitson.
3. D. ONIDA, Hewitson. (Fig. 2, p. 38.)

7. Characters of Four New Species of Australian Land-shells.

By JAMES C. COX, C.M.Z.S.

HELIX RETIPORA.

*H. testa perforata, lenticulari, undique valde et confertim costulato-striata, lineis concentricis minutissimis decussatis, quasi reticulata, solidula, nitidiuscula, rubro-cornea, subtus pallidior; spira late depresso-conoidea, obtusa, sutura mediocriter impressa; anfractibus 4, regulariter accrescentibus, planato-convexiusculis, ultimo mediocri, non descendente, infra convexo; apertura obliqua, fere rotundato-lunata; peristomate simplici, regulari, margine columellari supra dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum semitegente.*

Diam. maj. 0·21, min. 0·17, alt. 0·11 unc.

*Hab.* Flinders Range, South Australia (*Masters*).

Allied, but not very closely, to *H. sericatula*, and not resembling any South Australian *Helix* yet described.

PUPA LINCOLNENSIS.

*P. testa senistrorsa, rimata, elliptico-oblonga, tenuissime oblique striata, albida seu rufo-cornea; spira obtusa; anfractibus 6, convexiusculis, ultimo cæteros nequaquam æquante; apertura fere verticali, lunato-circulari; peristomate incrassato, expanso, albo, marginibus distantibus, columellari recto, sinistro supra obtuse angulato; pariete aperturali dente subcentrâli, prominente, obtuso, albo munito.*

Long. 0·13, diam. 0·08 unc.

*Hab.* Port Lincoln, South Australia (*Masters*).

This belongs to the section or subgenus *Pupilla*.

BULIMUS MASTERSI.

*B. testa imperforata, ovato-conica, solidiuscula, rugoso-plicata, ad suturam præsertim sulcis spiralibus interruptis sculpta, flavicante seu rufo-brunnea, fasciis (e lineis coalescentibus formatis) longitudinalibus plurimis albis quasi murreis ornata; spira parva, convexo-conica, obtusa, sutura impressa; anfractibus 4, modice convexis, ultimo spiram quater superante, basi*

*rotundato; apertura modice obliqua, angulato-ovali, intus fascias externas pallide exhibente; peristomate simplici, recto, tenui, margine columellari supra brevissime calloso, albo.*

Long. 0·74, diam. 0·45 unc.

*Hab.* Port Lincoln, South Australia (*Masters*).

The coalescent porcellanous bands on a darker ground constitute the most prominent feature of this pretty species, whose nearest ally is *B. trilineatus* of Western Australia.

#### TRUNCATELLA SCALARINA.

*T. testa imperforata, fusiformi-turrita, laevi, nitida, alba; spira decollata, sutura constricta; anfractibus 4 saltem, convexis, valde longitudinaliter et regulariter costatis, ultimo tres præcedentes æquante; apertura obliqua, oblongo-ovata; peristomate continuo, libero, calloso et expanso (supra præsertim), et infra fuciem bilabiatam exhibente, margine dextro curvato, infra rotundato, superiore fere recto; operculo —?*

Long. 0·23, diam. 0·11 unc.

*Hab.* Port Lincoln (*Masters*).

This remarkable shell, reminding one somewhat of a *Scalaria*, occurs in a semifossil state in the same district where the recent, smaller, and smoother *T. marginata*, Küster, appears to be plentiful.

### 8. On the Skull of the Chinese Pug-nosed Spaniel or Lap-dog. By DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

Dr. W. Lockhart has kindly presented to the British Museum the skull with the atlas vertebra attached, and the penis bone, of a "Chinese pug-nosed Lap-dog, of a breed greatly admired among the Chinese." The skull is peculiar for the very large size, broad ventricose and subcubical form of the brain-case, for the great shortness of the face, and the shelving, almost horizontal, position of the nasal apertures; the bones of the face are regular, symmetrical; the forehead is rather concave; the hinder part of the face and the back of the lower jaw are very broad behind; the nasal bones are well developed, and extend up behind between the orbits nearly to the forehead; the teeth are well developed and in good condition; the hinder parts of the tooth-line are very far apart, from the great breadth of the short palate; the two hinder upper grinders, which are under the front edges of the zygomatic arch, are placed angularly with regard to each other.

	in. lin.
Length of the skull . . . . .	3 3
— of the brain-case . . . . .	2 5
Height of the brain-case . . . . .	1 9
Width of the brain-case over the ears . . . . .	2 0
— of the skull over the zygomatic arches . . . . .	2 10
— of the forehead behind the orbits . . . . .	0 9